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SURVEY OF HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

THE SOCIETY AND THE STATE

From the date of the last report (in the June "Survey of Historical Activities") to July 8, 1919, thirty-eight persons became members of the State Historical Society. Six of these were life members, as follows: Rev. Harry W. Blackman, Algoma; Dr. G. R. Egeland, Sturgeon Bay; William O. Goodrich, Milwaukee; Asher B. Nichols, Jr., Milwaukee; Miss Louise Schlegelmilch, Eau Claire; W. E. Wagener, Sturgeon Bay.

The following thirty-two persons joined the Society in the capacity of annual members: Miss Olive M. Anderson, Ephraim; Miss Grace L. Blackford, Albany; Mrs. James J. Blaine, Madison; Rev. Realf O. Brandt, McFarland; C. E. Broughton, Sheboygan; Francis A. Cannon, Madison; H. L. Cooper, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; William N. Clark, Radisson; Rev. F. S. Dayton, New London; Mrs. H. P. Greeley, Madison; H. A. Hartman, Milwaukee; E. Helgeson, Ephraim; Miss Agnes L. Holdahl, Ellsworth; Rev. Joseph Jameson, Jacksonport; Paul G. W. Keller, Appleton; B. P. Larkin, Benton; Rev. Henry A. Link, Marshfield; Rev. James C. Morris, Madison; Erwin P. Nemmers, Milwaukee; O. M. Olson, Ephraim; William A. Oppel, Madison; H. L. Peterson, Sturgeon Bay; Dr. Thomas C. Proctor, Sturgeon Bay; Dr. A. J. Pullen, Fond du Lac; Rev. F. P. O. Reed, Chippewa Falls; Rev. D. A. Richardson, Madison; Hon. H. E. Roethe, Fennimore; C. S. Smith, Ephraim; Harrison A. Smith, Madison; H. E. Stedman, Sturgeon Bay; Everett M. Valentine, Ephraim; Rt. Rev. W. W. Webb, Milwaukee.

Dr. A. J. Pullen and Hon. H. E. Roethe were the two representatives from the senate on the joint legislative committee which during the spring conducted the investigation of the affairs of the Society. A gratifying indication of the nature of the impression which the investigation made upon them is afforded by the fact that immediately upon its conclusion both Dr. Pullen and Mr. Roethe indicated their desire to become members of the Society.

In the death of Frederic K. Conover of Madison, May 7, 1919, the Society lost one of its oldest and most devoted curators. Mr. Conover was born on the University campus in 1857, the son of Professor Obadiah Conover, and spent his entire life in Madison. For nearly thirty-six years he had been the reporter of the Supreme

Court of Wisconsin, his father having held this office for the twenty years preceding Mr. Conover's term. Quiet and retiring in disposition he discharged his duties with unusual care and ability, making the Wisconsin reports a model for accuracy and clarity. Mr. Conover became a curator of the Historical Society in 1893 and served continuously until his death, a period of more than a quarter of a century. With W. A. P. Morris and Senator William F. Vilas he was chiefly instrumental in drafting in 1897 the Society's present constitution and by-laws.

Orlando E. Clark of Appleton, long a member of the State Historical Society and likewise for long years a regent of the University of Wisconsin, died at his home May 22, 1919. The death of Mr. Clark is a distinct loss to his home community, to the University, and to the Historical Society. Elsewhere we note the gift by the family of certain of his papers to the Society.

Philo A. Orton died at his Darlington home June 17, 1919 at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Orton was a native of New York who came to Wisconsin in 1850. His father, Justice Harlow Orton, was one of Wisconsin's leading jurists. He was also one of the founders of the State Historical Society, having sponsored in the legislature the bill which still stands of the charter of the Society, and thereafter until his death as member and officer manifested an active interest in the Society's work and welfare. The son, Philo Orton, was likewise a member of long standing in the Society. He was prominent in the affairs of his home community, serving as judge, district attorney, legislator, and for twenty-nine years as president of the board of education.

Chauncey H. Cooke of Mondovi was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1846. He spent his youth in pioneer Wisconsin and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. In May, 1865, on his nineteenth birthday, he was mustered out at Madison, a veteran of nearly three years' campaigning. Mr. Cooke went into the service with his father's dictum that this was "a war for human rights and human liberty" ringing in his ears. His diary and war time letters, published in booklet form some years since, give evidence that he afforded a good example of the type of citizen soldiery of which America is justly proud. He so conducted himself in after life that the business houses of his home city closed for two hours on the day of his funeral, May 14, 1919. Boy though he was, Mr. Cooke's soldier letters were charmingly written. We look forward to a suitable opportunity for laying some of them before our readers by printing them in a future issue of this MAGAZINE.

On May 3, 1919 died David F. Sayre of the town of Porter, Rock County, aged ninety-seven years. Mr. Sayre's interesting career was noted in our survey for June, 1919. A graduate from college in 1844, he came to Wisconsin five years later, practicing law in Fulton for a time and then removing to the farm where he passed the remainder of his long life. Not long before his death Mr. Sayre turned over to the Historical Library two reminiscent articles on life in early Wisconsin which we hope eventually to lay before our readers.

Lucien B. Caswell, "grand old man" of Fort Atkinson died at his home at the age of ninety-one, April 26, 1919. Born in Vermont in 1827, at the age of nine years he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin. Chicago was then a small town of three years' antiquity, while Milwaukee had seen its first growth of any consequence that same season. The family spent the winter of 1837 at Juneau's trading house, Milwaukee, and in the spring removed to a farm in Rock County near Lake Koshkonong. Here young Caswell grew to manhood. He read law at Beloit in the office of one Matt. Carpenter, and in 1852 opened a law office at Fort Atkinson. Thereafter for sixty-seven years Mr. Caswell practiced law in this community. For sixty-five years he was a member of the school board of the place. He organized the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson during the Civil War and was serving as its president at the time of his death. He was actively connected with other industrial enterprises of his home community and bore a prominent share in its public and social life. In 1862 Mr. Caswell accompanied Governor Harvey's party to Tennessee bearing supplies to Wisconsin's sick and wounded soldiers, this being the journey which ended in the death of Governor Harvey by drowning in the Tennessee River. Mr. Caswell represented his district in Congress for fourteen years beginning in 1874, and had a part in much important legislation. In recent years he devoted much of his time to preparing a history of his life; and this narrative it is said will be published at some future date.

It may perhaps be a matter of news to many friends of the State Historical Society that its library contains one of the principal collections of works on Mormonism in existence. Some additions of unusual interest have recently been made to the periodical section of this collection. From a very early date in its history the Mormon Church exhibited great proselyting zeal, missionaries being sent forth in true apostolic fashion to the ends of the earth. In particular did the mission to England flourish; and almost from the time of its establishment a constant stream of recruits journeyed across the ocean in search of their promised land. The proselyters had much faith in the power of the press, and Mormon periodicals

were established wherever the faith gained a real footing. The recent additions to the Historical Library are Vol. 1 of *Le Reflecteur*, established at Geneva in January, 1853; Vol. 1 of *Etoile Du Déseret*, begun at Paris in May, 1851; and Vols. I, II, III, and VI of *Ugdorn Seion neu Seren Y Saint*, established at Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales, in January, 1849.

We take pleasure in reporting to our members an act of graceful generosity on the part of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Two or three years ago its editor, Mr. Worthington Ford, was engaged in reproducing by photostatic process the early file of the *Boston Gazette*, one of America's earliest newspapers. The paper was established in 1719; and it chanced that the only file for several of its early years which has escaped destruction is preserved in the Wisconsin Historical Library. Accordingly Mr. Ford sought and obtained the opportunity of photostating these volumes. Late in June there came to the library a shipment of eleven bound newspaper volumes, photostatically reproduced, and simultaneously therewith a letter from Mr. Ford explaining that they were being sent as a gift from the Massachusetts society in recognition of the courtesy we had accorded them. The volumes include every known issue of the *Gazette* from its establishment in 1719 to the end of the year 1736. "It is presented," Mr. Ford writes, "to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in recognition of its generosity in permitting it to use the Wisconsin file. I would add that only two sets were printed, one for your library and one for this Society." The gift is one of much intrinsic value, but we prize it the more for the evidence it affords of the good will felt for us by the oldest American historical society.

Over one hundred bound volumes of eighteenth and early nineteenth century newspapers, the most important single acquisition of newspaper files in many years, came to the Society in June. Excluding from consideration portions of files which duplicate papers already found in our newspaper collection and also numerous short or scattering runs, the more important items thus acquired are listed below. They constitute a gratifying addition to the Society's great and ever growing collection of newspaper files. The dates given are inclusive in all cases:

Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1766-69.

Georgetown *Federal Republican* and *Commercial Gazette*, August, 1812-August, 1813.

Baltimore *Federal Republican* and *Baltimore Telegraph*, 1817-May, 1821.

Washington *Republican*, 1823.

Washington *National Journal*, 1826-30.

Washington *United States Telegraph*, April, 1827-April, 1829; July, 1833-February 1837.

Cincinnati *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette*, September, 1829-June, 1830.

Boston *Courier*, August, 1829-August, 1830; 1831-32; July, 1833-34.

Columbus *Ohio State Journal* and *Columbus Gazette*, January-June, 1831.

Baltimore *Commercial Chronicle* and *Daily Marylander*, August-December, 1834.

Charleston *Mercury*, 1835-36; 1841-April, 1842.

Lexington (Ky.) *Intelligencer*, July-December, 1835; July, 1837-39.

Washington *Globe*, July-December, 1835.

Milledgeville (Ga.) *Journal*, January-June, 1836.

Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, July, 1840-April, 1842.

Vicksburg *Daily Whig*, 1840-41; November, 1860-March, 1861.

Washington *Union*, November, 1843-50; 1853-54; July, 1855-April, 1858.

New Orleans *Price Current*, 1845-August, 1846; September, 1853-August, 1857.

St. Louis *Price Current*, May, 1856-April, 1857.

Through the kindness of Richard Lloyd Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, the Society has come into possession of a gift of unusual historical interest, one intimately associated with the death of President Lincoln. We tell the story of it in the words of Mr. Jones in his letter transmitting the gift to the Society:

"In the summer of 1907 I received a letter from a lady whose name I have unfortunately forgotten, stating that her sister and she possessed the counterpane under which Abraham Lincoln died and would like to turn that counterpane over to me to dispose of as I saw fit. Would I please advise her if I were willing to accept it either as a gift or as a trust. On the evening of that day I called upon her. She and her sister were living on one of the eighty's on the west side of New York City, in a very fine house, though unpretentious in the New York sense. They were obviously people of affluence and culture.

"They showed me the counterpane and told me that it was in their aunt's house that Mr. Lincoln died. That house is now occupied by the Oldroyd Lincoln Collection. When their aunt gave up that house some years after Lincoln's death, she gave this historic coun-

terpane to her two nieces. They had kept it in their New York home, but were planning to move to Italy to spend the remainder of their lives, and did not wish to take such a valuable relic.

"Knowing my interest in Lincoln matters, they decided to turn it over to me and in doing so they made it a gift to me personally, stating that they would be satisfied with any disposition I might make of it. At that time the ladies wrote out a full statement of the facts, giving their names, address, and the date of the transfer, which paper, I am sorry to say, was mislaid when I moved from New York to Madison. Should it ever come to light I will, of course, turn it over to the Wisconsin Historical Society. This counterpane, it may be stated, was the best spread of the household and when Mr. Lincoln was carried from the Ford theater directly across the street the best the house could provide was of course his. The counterpane was not used by the family after Mr. Lincoln's death.

"Very truly yours,

RICHARD LLOYD JONES."

Madison, April 15, 1919.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Waukesha County Historical Society was held in the Congregational Church at Waukesha, May 3, 1919. Aside from business reports, election of officers, and musical offerings two historical papers were given. Dan Camp discussed "The Old Fashioned Family Doctor," and Mrs. Elmer Harris told of "Early Days at North Lake and Vicinity."

Reports from Prairie du Chien convey the information that in April last one of the city's old landmarks was destroyed to make way for a modern improvement. The building in question was erected in 1817 by Frances La Pointe and for nearly forty years was used as a store in conducting the fur trade with the Indians. It stood on a lot which had been claimed and occupied by one Jean Marie Quere in 1786. From him the title passed to La Pointe in 1817.

To Captain David G. James of Richland Center, Civil War and Andersonville Prison veteran and long an advocate of woman suffrage, came in June a peculiar and gratifying distinction. Illinois and Wisconsin ratified the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution the same day and thus became the first two states to ratify. There ensued a race for the honor of being first to place the official notification in the hands of the Secretary of State at Washington. Illinois entrusted her certificate to the mails, while Wisconsin with greater shrewdness pinned its hopes upon Captain James. Entrusted with the certificate, he beat the mail service of Uncle Sam in the race

to Washington and gained for Wisconsin the honor of being the first state officially to record its ratification of the suffrage amendment.

At the opening of June the city of Ripon celebrated with impressive ceremony the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birth. The opening program was staged in Ceresco Park, opposite the Phalanx building where the original document of incorporation for the village was drawn. S. M. Pedrick, curator of the State Historical Society, delivered an address on "The Wisconsin Phalanx."

On July 5, 1869 the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee County was formally organized. During the half century that has since passed the Club has been a definite and active factor in the life of the community; and its history has afforded much material for the emulation of similar organizations. Two meetings are regularly held yearly, a banquet on Washington's birthday and a summer outing usually held at Soldiers' Home. At the time of writing this notice plans were under way for the appropriate observance by the Club, late in July, of its semicentennial anniversary.

On June 19, 1919 an Indian festival was held at Reserve on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation in Sawyer County, in celebration of the homecoming of some eighty soldier boys which the local Chippewa band furnished to the United States army in the World War. In honor of the occasion Governor E. L. Philipp and a party which included Dr. W. C. Deemer of the United States Forestry department and Mr. C. E. Brown of the State Historical Society made the journey from Madison to Stone Lake and from there to Reserve to be present.

The ceremonies of the day began at 10 A.M. with the celebration of high mass in the Indian church; this impressive service was followed by a Corpus Christi procession through the streets of the village led by the visiting Catholic priests, soldiers, and the congregation. After the return to the church, a sumptuous banquet was served by the ladies of the reservation to the state officers, priests, and soldiers.

The ceremonies of the afternoon were held on a tract of land fronting on the principal village street and overlooking charming Little Lac Courte Oreilles. These were introduced by several musical numbers rendered in a bowery booth by the band of the Indian school at Hayward. Addresses of welcome to the Governor and his party were here delivered by several prominent Indians and by the sheriff of Sawyer County, to which the Chief Executive of the state responded in a fitting manner. The widely advertised Victory dance

followed these addresses, about one hundred Indians, both men and women, in picturesque native costumes taking part to the music of several war drums. This dance continued for more than an hour, there being, because of the unusual heat of the day, several intermissions to permit the dancers to rest. During one of these intermissions Governor Philipp was led into the dance circle and honored by being formally declared a member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa band; he was given the very appropriate Indian name of Bugonakeshig II (Hole-in-the-Day), this having been the name of a former war chief of the northwest Wisconsin Chippewa. Later in the afternoon an equally interesting and energetic squaw dance was given, this and musical numbers by the Indian band closing the program of the festival.

A concourse of several thousand whites and Indians attended the festival, among the latter being native chiefs and families from the reservations at Odanah, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff and from the St. Croix River band. A number of Dakota chiefs and their wives, clad in the characteristic buckskin, war bonnets, and beadwork ornaments, attended from South Dakota, special favor being shown to these. Every Indian home in Reserve entertained to its capacity numerous visiting relatives and friends. Dr. Deemer and Mr. Brown remained on the reservation during a part of the following day to obtain moving picture film, about one thousand five hundred feet of which was secured. A copy of this Indian festival film is to be presented to the State Historical Society.

The period of the World War has been the most interesting in the history of postage stamp collecting. It is stated that of a total of 3,157 stamps issued by the countries concerned in the war the United States and allies have been responsible for the appearance of 2,274 varieties, whereas the Central Powers have issued 689 new stamps. The neutral countries have not been idle. At least ten of these have been forced by the war to issue new stamps.

The postage stamps issued during the war include charity and Red Cross; military, for use of the troops; occupation, for use of peoples of invaded lands; war tax; commemorative; revenue, and provisional issues made necessary because of shortage of customary paper or dyes, or increase of postal rates. It is to be expected that during the next year hundreds of new stamps will be issued by all of the countries taking part in the war and by the many new countries which have come into existence because of it.

For several years past the State Historical Museum has been engaged in assembling a representative collection of American and foreign postage stamps and it now requests its numerous friends

throughout the state to present to it all specimens of war stamps and any others of interest which may fall into their hands. Foreign postcards and envelopes and wrappers with interesting specimens of stamps upon them are also very much desired for the state collection. The Museum also wants United States precancelled stamps. The more duplicates the better since they can be used in making exchanges.

Special exhibits of postage stamps are made by the Museum throughout the year and these serve to interest hundreds of boys as well as numerous adult collectors who visit its halls. It will, therefore, be grateful for any help which citizens of the state can give in perfecting its collection. In many homes are old stamp collections, large and small, made by some former member of the family; for such collections the Museum will be very grateful. Letters may be addressed to Mr. C. E. Brown, chief of the Historical Museum, Madison.

THE CARTER CIVIL WAR LETTERS

An interesting addition to the great collection of Civil War letters now in the possession of the Historical Society was the acquisition in May of about one hundred twenty-five letters written during the war by the late Captain Richard E. Carter of Dodgeville to his brother, William E. Carter of Lancaster, Grant County, and other members of the Carter family. Three Carter brothers, Richard E., William E., and George B., served in the Union army and all rose to distinction at the bar afterwards. The Carter letters follow in the main the movements and the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and being written by a young man of some academic training their observations and estimates are interesting. The writer occasionally observes, for instance, that McClellan is not a Napoleon or he would have followed up his advantages at times, and he early discerned the rising star of Grant. After the Union repulse at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, Captain Carter writes that he wishes the two armies of Virginia might stand and watch each other from opposite banks of the Rappahannock "for three years, or during the period of the war, unless sooner discharged," and let the army of the West do the fighting, "as they have always done." "Would," he continues, "that they could transfer our six or seven regiments to the West where we belong," etc. He is frequently in great depression over the war's outlook and censorious of the military policies, except that of the West, "where," he says ironically, "success, as usual, crowns our arms."

That the State Historical Society was not overlooking the possibilities of such material as these letters contain is indicated in the following passage from one of them:

"I this day got a letter from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in which I am informed that I have been elected a corresponding member of the Society asking me to keep a diary, etc., for them. Would you do it? May it not be a benefit?"

Whether or not Captain Carter kept a diary, he wrought admirably toward the same general end in these letters, which reflect much of the inner life, practices, and politics of the army.

THE ORLANDO E. CLARK PAPERS

The family of the late Orlando E. Clark, a regent of the University recently deceased at Appleton, has presented a few papers to the Society. Among them are some notes on the genealogy of the Clark Family of Saybrook, Connecticut, and some eighteenth century sermons of the Reverend Peter Stair of Warren, in the same state. The most important papers are those relating to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in April, 1860, adjourned after the secession of the Southern members to Baltimore. James Ford Rhodes says, "Never before or since has there been such a mingling of curiosity, interest, and concern as now prevailed concerning the action that would be taken by the national Democratic convention [of 1860]." The Clark papers contain the official proceedings of the Wisconsin convention that in February elected delegates to the national convention. Some material on the Illinois state and Cook County Democratic conventions foreshadows the secession at Charleston. For the national convention there are the manuscript lists of all the state delegations, and other papers concerning contested seats, especially those from Maryland and Georgia—these apparently are part of the documents of the committee on credentials. Manuscript copies of the proceedings and resolutions of the rump convention at Baltimore complete the collection. Throughout his busy life Mr. Clark methodically arranged and carefully preserved his private papers. The prospect is held out by the family that when time shall have been afforded to examine these papers the Historical Society may expect to receive all whose character is such as to make this disposition of them appropriate.

THE MERRELL PAPERS

The papers of the Reverend Edward Huntington Merrell, D.D., former president of Ripon College, have been presented to the Society by his widow, Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell. Dr. Merrell came from Oberlin College to Wisconsin in 1862 and devoted the remainder of his life to forwarding the educational interests of our state. At the time of his migration to Wisconsin the college at Ripon was in its infancy. With the election in 1863 of President William H. Merriam, the college took a fresh start. Professor Merrell assumed the chair of

ancient languages and upon the resignation of President Merriam in 1876 was elected his successor. For sixteen years President Merrell struggled to establish the college on a firm foundation, and he so far succeeded that to his régime Ripon owes much of its present prosperity. In 1891 President Merrell retired and accepted the chair of philosophy, which he held until 1907, when he was elected professor emeritus. He died in February, 1910.

The papers which Mrs. Merrell has presented to the Society cover the period from 1870 to 1910; but the bulk of them relate to the era of Mr. Merrell's presidency and include his correspondence with well-known benefactors of western colleges both in the East and in the central West. A few political letters concern the national situation in General Grant's administration and the situation during the Bennett Law agitation in Wisconsin. For the most part, however, the letters relate to educational and religious matters, the affairs of the college, the administration of missions, the question of the orthodoxy of prominent divines. Altogether, although small in bulk, these papers are unusually interesting for the study of religious history in Wisconsin. For Ripon College students the collection is enriched by the letters and testimonials gathered by Mrs. Merrell when preparing a memorial of Mrs. Clarissa Tucker Tracy, one of the earliest members of Ripon's faculty, who "mothered" the students as well as taught and inspired them.

THE UPDIKE PAPERS

Eugene Grover Updike, born in 1850 in New York State, removed as a boy to Wisconsin and was thereafter identified during his entire life with the state and its institutions. Sturdy both physically and mentally, a strong, independent thinker, and a moral leader of absolute fearlessness, he contributed as much as any man of his generation to the spiritual upbuilding of Wisconsin. He was educated at Lawrence College and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876. He held pastorates at Montello, Delavan, Lake Mills, Racine, and Milwaukee. From the latter place he went in 1889 to a church in Englewood, Illinois, whence the next year he came to Madison and entered upon his life work as pastor of the First Congregational Church. Here he had the privilege of preaching to thousands of the youth of the state in attendance at the University, as well as of upbuilding the strongest church of that denomination in the state. After a pastorate of twenty-seven years, Dr. Updike died December 24, 1917. Mrs. Updike, who was one of the Favill family of Lake Mills, followed her husband in less than a year. Through the kindness of her executors such of Dr. Updike's papers as have historical value have been placed in the State Histori-

cal Library. They are rich in autographs of both political and religious leaders of the last generation. Among them we note letters from Judge Cassoday, John C. Spooner, Amos P. Wilder, Lyman Abbott, Charles Kendall Adams, Bishop James Bashford, Rev. John and Rev. Henry Favill, Washington Gladden, Judson Titsworth, Bishop John H. Vincent. These papers are useful for the religious history of the state, particularly for conditions in Wisconsin Methodism, when Dr. Updike about thirty years ago went over into Congregationalism. Although few in number they bear witness to the noble character of the man and the high esteem in which he was held by all moral progressives of his day. From such papers as these, historians of the future can reconstruct the struggle against the liquor traffic, and the fight for pure government, as well as the moral and spiritual uplift of our people during the generation that is now passing away.

THE HENRY P. HAMILTON COLLECTION

Through the interest and generosity of the late Henry P. Hamilton of Two Rivers the State Historical Society has become the owner of his remarkable collection of archeological materials. This great collection comprises the most notable gift of its kind, perhaps, which has come to the Society since its founding seventy years ago. For years it has been one of the best known private collections of its character in the country and has been visited and viewed at Mr. Hamilton's home by many of the leading American archeologists and ethnologists, as well as by hundreds of collectors and students. Descriptions of it or of some of its contents have been printed in various books and pamphlets on American archeological history. In the reports of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, especially, many of its interesting classes of specimens have been described and illustrated. Some years ago a valuation of \$30,000 was placed upon it by a leading American dealer in antiquities since which time numerous valuable additions to it have been made. Several large eastern museums have at different times opened negotiations with its owner with a view to obtaining it.

This collection has the special interest for students of local archeology of having been made almost wholly from old Indian village sites, mounds, and graves in this state. According to a recent statement of its owner the majority of its specimens were obtained from the Lake Michigan shore line between Two Rivers and Two Creeks and from the immediately surrounding regions in Manitowoc County. A catalogue is not yet available, but the contents include among numerous other specimens the largest number of native copper implements and ornaments in any collection, public or private, in the

United States. Many of these are of the largest size, of the finest ancient aboriginal workmanship, and of rare forms. Their collection and preservation has been for years Mr. Hamilton's specialty. They are said to number fourteen thousand pieces. The collection also contains numerous fine examples of Wisconsin flint implements as well as of stone axes, celts, hammers, gouges, adzes, and chisels. The series of fluted or ornamented stone axes is equalled only by that in the Ellsworth collection in the Logan Museum at Beloit College. Of the highly prized ornamental and ceremonial Indian art forms such as bird stones, banner stones, gorgets, boat stones, plumets, cones, hemispheres, pendants, beads, and tubes there are many specimens. The assortment of pipes is an exceptional one. There are also many choice implements and ornaments made of antler, bone, hematite, shell, and of other materials and pottery vessels of a number of shapes and sizes. Mr. Hamilton was one of the first collectors in the United States to recognize the great beauty and value of the exquisite so-called "jewel points" made of agate, jasper, and other semiprecious stones. His specimens, which number over two thousand, were selected from among the eighteen thousand which he once possessed; they were found on the banks of the Columbia and other rivers in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Hamilton began the collection of Indian implements and ornaments in 1884, his interest in these being inspired by the noted pioneer Wisconsin collector, Frederick S. Perkins of Burlington. Although a man of large business interests in his native city and elsewhere his enthusiastic interest in aboriginal stone and metal artifacts continued up to the very last moments of his life as shown in his letters to the chief of the Historical Museum. He was recognized as a leading student of American archeology and carried on a large correspondence with other collectors and experts in this field. He was one of the organizers and for many years an officer and active participant in the work of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, being at the time of his death one of its vice presidents. He was also for years a member of the State Historical Society.

Mr. Hamilton died at the Presbyterian hospital at Chicago on June 15, after a short illness, his death being greatly regretted by a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES E. BROWN

THE COUNTY WAR HISTORY WORK

The most notable historical drive ever made in Wisconsin, probably, has been that conducted under the inspiration of the Wisconsin War History Committee appointed by the State Council of Defense early in 1918; its function was the securing for permanent preserva-

tion of the current records of Wisconsin's part in the Great War. Although authorized by the State Council and enjoying its active sympathy the committee was composed of active members of the State Historical Society and its work was supported and directed by that organization. Its immediate direction was placed in the hands of a member of the Society's working staff (first Dr. John W. Oliver; after his enlistment Mr. A. O. Barton) who was detailed by the Superintendent for this purpose and given the title of Director of the War History Committee. Due to the enthusiastic labors of these two men, war history committees were organized in every county of Wisconsin and in all hundreds of workers were enrolled in the service of saving the records of the Badger State's participation in the Great War. The work of the county committees is still going on, but that of the state committee has concluded. We print below a portion of the final report upon the work, made by Mr. Barton, director of the state committee and chairman also of the Dane County committee. Its perusal should afford gratification to every friend of the cause of patriotism and local history in Wisconsin.

"The war history work may be said to be in a satisfactory condition in the great majority of counties. While a number of counties have reported that they have nearly completed their records, none has entirely ceased work and the greater number are still some distance from their goal. This is due largely to the fact that many of the state's troops have but recently returned or are still abroad.

"It is gratifying to note that in most of the counties having the larger cities, such as Superior, Racine, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Green Bay, La Crosse, Janesville, Appleton, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, and Stevens Point, the work fell into capable and interested hands. In all these counties excellent results have been obtained. Perhaps the larger counties with the best records are Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Outagamie, Racine, Kenosha, and Brown, and among the smaller Adams, Clark, Waukesha, Taylor, Dunn, Crawford, Waushara, and Green Lake. In the two largest counties, Milwaukee and Winnebago, the progress has been less, but in both these counties the War Mothers have come forward with substantial aid of much promise. A half dozen counties have little to show as yet. Among these are Juneau, Dodge, Iowa, Oconto, and Waupaca. Juneau and Iowa will probably receive good attention soon. Some county councils of defense made appropriations for the history work; others gave neither funds nor encouragement. The correspondence files will give further light on the status of the individual counties.

"In a number of counties war histories and albums are in course of publication, chiefly by outside concerns. Among such counties may be mentioned Brown, Columbia, Burnett, Dunn, Door, Iowa, Crawford, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, Oneida, Marquette, Waushara, and

Green Lake. It is also probable that histories will be written by local historians in the counties of Kenosha, Green, Racine, Lafayette, Trempealeau, and Ozaukee. The historians, acting or prospective, are: Brown—Chicago publishers; Door—H. R. Holand, Ephraim; Columbia—J. E. Jones, former editor, Portage; Marquette—C. H. Barry, editor, Montello; Waushara and Green Lake—R. S. Starks, editor, Berlin; Crawford—Lyman Howe, editor, Prairie du Chien; Polk—Editor, *Luck Enterprise*; Rusk—D. W. Maloney, editor, Ladysmith; Burnett—E. Huth, editor, Grantsburg; Iowa—Granville Trace, editor, Dodgeville; St. Croix—F. A. R. VanMeter, editor, New Richmond; Dunn—M. C. Douglas, editor, Menomonie; Kenosha—Miss Cathie McNamara, Kenosha; Racine—R. W. Haight, Racine; Green—C. H. Dietz, teacher, Monroe; Lafayette—P. H. Conley, Darlington; Trempealeau—Judge H. A. Anderson, Whitehall; Ozaukee—Rev. T. A. Boerner, Port Washington; Oneida—W. P. Colburn, principal, Rhineland; Outagamie—W. H. Kreiss, Appleton; Richland—W. G. Barry, editor, Richland Center.

"Your retiring director visited fifty of the seventy-one counties and met the chairmen of a number of others. The counties not visited were chiefly those in the far northern part of the state or such as seemed so well organized as to need less attention.

"Several hundred pictures have been received from a number of counties, including Washington, Sauk, Dane, Trempealeau, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Dunn, Eau Claire, and Green; more are promised from other counties. Final reports from several state activities have been received, including the council of defense, fuel and food administrations, county agents, physicians, naval enlistments for the state, etc.

"In a number of counties the War Mothers have been enlisted to collect the military biographies, letters, and pictures and are now at work in Dane, Milwaukee, Winnebago, Langlade, Jefferson, Polk, and perhaps other counties.

"War History chairmen or those having the work in hand in the various counties, follow: * * *

The Dane County History Committee, of which your director is chairman, has turned all its soldier cards, letters, and pictures over to the War Mothers, Mrs. J. R. Commons, chairman, who will complete this work for the county. Among other things the committee has also received files of practically all county newspapers for the period of the war, a voluminous report from the County Council of Defense, and hundreds of reports from minor activities and organizations in Madison and throughout the county.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. BARTON,
Director, Wisconsin War History Committee and Chairman, Dane County War History Committee."

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Theodore C. Blegen ("The Competition of the Northwestern States for Immigrants") has been for several years teacher of history in the Riverside High School of Milwaukee. Two years ago Mr. Blegen spent the summer in the employ of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the fruit of his effort being the exhaustive *Report on the Public Archives* which has recently been distributed to our members.

Louise P. Kellogg ("The Story of Wisconsin, 1634-1848") is senior research member of the staff of the State Historical Society and a frequent contributor to its publications.

James Bracklin ("A Tragedy of the Wisconsin Pinery") was for over thirty years superintendent of logging and driving for the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company of Menomonie. His narrative lays no claim to literary polish, yet we think it possesses in ample degree the two chief attributes of literature, simplicity and sincerity.

R. G. Plumb, who contributes the Leonard Civil War letters, is a business man of Manitowoc. Mr. Plumb is an enthusiastic member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and is considered the leading authority on the subject of Wisconsin lake harbors. He has written a number of articles and pamphlets on archeological subjects and is an old-time member and friend of the State Historical Society.

SOME WISCONSIN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

A Little Flag Book compiled by Hosea W. Rood, patriotic instructor for the Wisconsin G. A. R., has for its object to promote patriotism, which the author defines as "love of country in action," and to give information concerning flag customs and flag etiquette. The laws relating to the flag are compiled by Arthur F. Belitz, assistant revisor of the statutes. About half of this pamphlet is devoted to the history of the two hundred battle flags of the Civil War. They were first placed in the capitol according to a law passed in 1870, which in 1875 was revised to provide cases wherein to exhibit these trophies. In 1895 the battle flags were given into the custody of the Historical Society and removed with its effects in 1900 to the new building on the lower campus. The next year by order of the governor these flags were returned to the capitol, whence they were rescued during the fire of 1904 and again returned to the Historical Society's custody. There they remained until 1914, when during a Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. they were once more carried back to the capitol. With the opening in June, 1918 of Memorial Hall

in the capitol's north wing permanent cases were provided, and the old flags arranged in regimental order with proper indications of their history. The remainder of the pamphlet comprises the official uses and customs for the United States flag, its symbolism, and the proper modes of showing it respect, the times and methods for salutes, the days for its display, and the state laws passed to prevent its desecration. The book also describes the first state flag, adopted by the legislature in 1863; it was of dark blue silk with the arms of the state "painted or embroidered" upon the obverse and those of the United States with the regimental name upon the reverse. In 1913 the specifications were modified so that the state coat of arms must be "embroidered on each side with silk." The expense involved in embroidering the flag in this manner has rendered its use rare. The pamphlet closes with a plea for a more constant employment of the national flag in the homes, churches, civic buildings, and in the private room of each citizen of the commonwealth.

In our March number we mentioned a pamphlet upon Americanization published by the State Council of Defense. The University of Wisconsin is the first university in the United States to establish a chair of Americanization. This was filled last fall by the appointment of Don D. Lescohier, associate professor. Under the auspices of the Extension Division Professor Lescohier has issued a *Preliminary Bulletin* outlining the plans of the department and the tentatives for action. He discusses the meaning of "Americanization" and disclaims such aims and methods as have been employed by Germany and other nations which have attempted forcibly to assimilate alien elements of their population. Our aim is not to require the foreigner to meet any rigid obligations of language or customs, but to produce a mutual understanding on the part of the alien, of what is best in American life; on the part of our own people, of the alien's peculiar difficulties and the opportunities that should be afforded him. This requires the older Americans to lay aside their prejudices and indifference and to assist the newcomers to share the privileges and fit themselves for the responsibilities of American life. Americanization thus becomes a process of education in mutual understanding. The leaders in this movement aim to utilize agencies already established, such as the public schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., community centers, social settlements, women's clubs, churches, etc. The function of the University is not to supplant other agencies but to supply for them advice, research, and the training of leaders. For this purpose a training course for teachers of Americanization was held in Milwaukee February 25 to May 8. In Racine a naturalization course was undertaken by four hundred eighty-two candidates for citizenship, concluded with a banquet and

a civic pageant. The University summer session offered special courses in Americanization. A state-wide movement is being undertaken in coöperation with the United States bureau of naturalization to work with the judges and the communities in making naturalization an honorable and impressive ceremony, recognized by the entire community. The Extension Division of the University furnishes lectures, an information bureau, and correspondence courses in English and citizenship. May the movement so auspiciously begun in Wisconsin receive the recognition and support of the entire state.

The League of Nations is at present probably the foremost subject in the thoughts of the American people. The Wisconsin Library *Bulletin* for January furnishes a selected bibliography on this subject prepared by Graham H. Stuart, executive secretary of the Wisconsin branch of the League to Enforce Peace. For 1915 Mr. Stuart cites five books, for 1916 and 1917 eight each, and for 1918 twelve that discuss the fundamentals of such a league. If but one book may be chosen, he would select H. N. Brailsford's *A League of Nations*, which "treats the entire subject in a sane, broad, logical manner, shows a thorough knowledge of world politics, and covers practically all the problems which will face the diplomats at Versailles." For the department of debating and public instruction of University Extension Mr. Stuart has prepared a schedule for debates upon the question: "Resolved, that a league of nations is practicable." He gives in brief form the arguments pro and con and references by which these positions may be supported.

The report of the Wisconsin special legislative committee on reconstruction is an able document and has been prepared at the expense of much labor and research. The committee, consisting of Roy P. Wilcox, A. Kuckuk, and J. C. Hanson, filed their report with the state legislature, February 5, 1919. It is issued in a separate pamphlet. It begins with the words: "Bolshevism is a present menace," and defines the movement as essentially revolutionary, "an intense expression of the desire for reconstruction tied up to revolutionary formulae, and permeated with the spirit of protest." It is in America an alien thing and has back of it a great emotional force, which only sane and fair-minded reconstruction can check. Reconstruction must be based on the doctrine that men are brothers and it must apply Christian ethics to social and economic policy. The report then discusses coöperation in agriculture, improved methods of marketing, and suggests a Marketing Commission responsible to the people. On the subject of labor it emphasizes the right to organization and collective bargaining, the needs of housing, of stimulating

public works, of a road-building program, of a minimum wage law for all workers, of a dismissal wage, and of increased educational opportunity for the children of wage earners. It also recommends representation of labor on educational boards and on boards of directors of corporations, the study of social insurance, the rehabilitation of victims of industrial accidents, a basic eight hour day, one day's rest in seven, and additional provisions for workmen's compensation. Advanced provisions for education are recommended, a State Land Settlement Commission, and colonization in colonies under the care of such a commission, and a state land bank. With regard to taxation, suggestions are made to the Tax Commission concerning income and inheritance taxes. The final recommendations of this report concern development and control of state commissions, suffrage for women, arbitration of legal disputes, and direct methods of amending the constitution. This report furnishes a working program for years to come and justifies Wisconsin's reputation as a progressive, forward-looking commonwealth.

Three years ago the State Conservation Commission was created by the union of the Fish and Game, Forestry, and State Park departments. The second biennial report of this commission furnishes much interesting information on the wild life and out-of-door possessions of our people. It states that 24,712 trappers' licenses were sold; and the value of the pelts taken is estimated at \$700,000—probably as much as was ever realized in the palmiest days of the fur trade régime. Muskrats are almost trapped out and need a protective law. In 1903 an air-tight beaver law was passed and then there were but three colonies in the state; now they have become plentiful enough to be almost a nuisance. Since the protection afforded to bears in 1917 they have become very boisterous, and it is recommended that the law protecting them be repealed. Deer will soon be exterminated unless a one-buck law is passed. Several wild-life refuges have been provided in Rusk, Douglas, Barron, Washburn, Jackson, and Eau Claire counties. July 3, 1918 a migratory bird treaty was passed with Canada. In the state parks new drives have been made, several miles of trails laid out, and many trees set out. In the Peninsular Park of Door County 20,000 log feet have been cut by scientific selection. The forestry division maintains nurseries from which trees for beautifying school grounds are furnished at low rates.

The commission began in March the publication of a small journal called *The Wisconsin Conservationist*, whose purpose "is to promote within the state a friendly coöperation on the part of the people in the carrying out of the duties which the legislature has laid upon the State Conservation Commission."

"Are American farms passing into the hands of tenants?" is a question seriously discussed by sociologists. In 1917 a committee of the American Sociological Society presented a plan for standardization of research in country life. Under this plan Professor C. J. Galpin and Emily F. Hoag made a survey of a typical Wisconsin community, the results of which are published under the title of *Farm Tenancy, an Analysis of the Occupancy of 500 Farms*. Within a ten-year period 246 farms were occupied by their owners, 42 were constantly leased, and 212 oscillated between owners and tenants. Other phases of the relations of tenants and owners are discussed by the authors of this valuable and unusual pamphlet.

The issuance of the biennial report of the Department of Agriculture gives an occasion for just pride in the achievements of our people in this fundamental industry. Wisconsin leads the United States in organization, the department being placed on the same plane and in the same relation to the United States Department of Agriculture as the agricultural college and experiment station. Thus the distinct functions of education, experimentation, and control are coördinated and interrelated. One of the most valuable of the department's activities concerns the protection and aid furnished to new settlers. Fifteen thousand seven hundred eighty-four homeseekers applied to the department, of whom from ten to fourteen per cent became residents of Wisconsin. These actual settlers were aided in land clearing and in securing supplies at low rates. One of the chief functions of the department is inspection by which means diseases of both plants and animals are corrected, cattle and hogs are tested, and weeds and seeds controlled. In connection with the United States Bureau of Crop Statistics the department issued in May *Joint Bulletin* No. 21, on agricultural statistics for 1918. From this we learn the gratifying effect of the stimulus applied to agriculture by war agencies. One hundred thousand acres have been added to the crop area; and notwithstanding the shortage of labor, the crops have been the largest in the history of the state. More bushels of grain have been grown than ever before, and the estimated total value is \$377,000,000 as compared with \$227,000,000 in 1916. For specific details concerning the several crops the reader should refer to the pamphlet.

Turning from the products of the land to the human product, the eighteenth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction furnishes interesting reading. War has emphasized the value of industrial and vocational training, in which Wisconsin is a leader. Educational reconstruction demands that the elementary schools shall serve the largest number, that health progress and needs shall be considered, that rural schools shall be improved and county schools of agriculture and domestic science established, that high schools shall be liberalized, and that continuation schools shall be organized for every industrial community. The report recognizes the need for scientific management and calls especial attention to the danger of a teacher famine since salaries have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. This means not only a dearth in the supply, but a lowering of the caliber of the candidates for teacher training. Wisconsin cannot afford to curtail in any way its educational agencies.

In this connection should be read and pondered the report of the special visiting committee to our charitable and penal institutions. Most of these are overcrowded and need repairs and enlargement. While the schools are considering the problem of the exceptional child, the state makes very inadequate provision for its feeble-minded, whose numbers are increasing with discouraging rapidity. Out of the estimated thirteen thousand that require special care, there are facilities for but twelve hundred. Wisconsin falls behind her sister states in handling this difficult problem, the ultimate cause of so much crime, poverty, and suffering.

The State Board of Health issues a pamphlet for general distribution entitled *Keeping Fit*. This demands muscular strength, endurance, energy, will power, courage, and self-control. The army records revealed four great handicaps: defective eyesight, teeth, and feet, and venereal disease. This pamphlet proposes corrective measures. With regard to eyesight certain original structural defects cannot be cured but may be corrected by properly fitted glasses; other defects can be aided by glasses that train the eye back to the normal, or by a slight operation performed by a competent specialist. Teeth are harborers of disease germs and the gateway to digestive processes. Much care should be given to brushing and cleaning them, with frequent recourse to the dentist for examination. Fallen arch or flat-foot may be prevented; directions are given for the care of shoes. In former wars venereal disease killed more than bullets. With increased knowledge of the laws of health, this danger to American youth may be eliminated. The pamphlet closes with practical advice on exercise, sleep, fresh air, food, and cleanliness, which will insure keeping fit.

The aftermath of the Great War brings a bulletin from the extension service of the College of Agriculture entitled *Wisconsin Wins*. Teamwork was responsible for the state's remarkable record, increasing its supply of bread cereals sixty per cent, sugar beets thirty per cent, and meat twenty per cent. In view of the shortage of labor this is an enviable record and is due to the cordial coöperation of federal, state, and county agencies under the council of defense organization. The aims of the campaign were to produce more essential vegetable foodstuff, to increase the supply of fats and animal food by two means. First, by making each acre produce more; second, by bringing more acres under cultivation. The first was accomplished by better seeds, soil management, and weed eradication; the second by drainage, clearing, and the control of weeds and pests. Pig and poultry clubs were organized, war gardens promoted, the potato problem solved, the sweets shortage relieved. A silo drive was inaugurated which resulted in ten thousand additional silos in war time. Threshers by care saved two hundred thousand bushels of bread grains. Publicity methods increased production. Boys' and girls' clubs with 40,000 members are estimated to have saved nearly \$750,000 worth of food products. The conservation of the women in both food and clothing deserves the highest commendation and had a great share in putting Wisconsin "over the top" and making food win the war.

The State Council of Defense publishes a *Report* of its organization and activities from the date of its creation (the first in the Union) April 12, 1917 to the date of its dissolution June 30, 1919. The authors of this report disclaim any attempt to present either a history of the war at home or a complete record of their organization. They simply enumerate some of the lines along which the council guided the enthusiasm of the people in their desire for humble service and willing sacrifice and preserve for future history an outline of the council's work. The various and varied activities of this especial war agency for the "home army" are so fresh in the minds of our people that an enumeration here is unnecessary. A consultation of the report will convince the most skeptical of the necessity of this organization for practical service.

The University of Wisconsin celebrated a post-war Commencement, and on June 24, the afternoon of Alumni day, dedicated the newly completed Lincoln Terrace; at this service a fitting tribute was also paid to the men in service from the University who had returned to share in the exercises. For this occasion a considerable booklet was prepared containing much material concerning Lincoln and an honor roll of the "gold star" University men, who gave their lives during the Great War for the sake of liberty. During

the exercises an impressive pageant was formed by young women students, each bearing a gold star surrounded by a wreath; these they heaped at the foot of the Lincoln statue as the Dean of the college of liberal arts called a name for each star so placed. At the same time the great service flag with its four thousand stars, one hundred twenty-five of which are gold, slowly unrolled across the façade of University Hall. The booklet containing this program also presents the "Lincoln Ode," by Professor Leonard of the University; an article on "Lincoln in Wisconsin"; the history of the Lincoln monument on the campus; and other relevant material.

THE WIDER FIELD

The twelfth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at St. Louis, May 8-10, 1919. Among the papers scheduled of more particular interest to Wisconsin readers were: "Henry Hastings Sibley and the Minnesota Frontier," by W. P. Shortridge of St. Louis; "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi after the Civil War," by L. B. Shippee of Minneapolis; "Jefferson Davis and Wisconsin," by M. M. Quaife of Madison; and "The Jesuit in the Mississippi Valley," by Laurence Kenny, S. J. of St. Louis. At the business session of the association M. M. Quaife was elected president for the coming year and Greencastle, Indiana, was chosen for the annual meeting place of 1920.

Several interesting articles are found in the March *Indiana Magazine of History*. Elmore Barce supplies a valuable account of "The Old Chicago Trail and the Old Chicago Road." The concluding section of Ernest Stewart's history of the Populist party in Indiana is given in this number. Another article worthy of mention is an account of the militia of the United States from 1846 to 1860, by Paul T. Smith.

A ninety-page article on "The Coming of the English to Indiana in 1817 and their Neighbors" comprises the greater portion of the June issue of this journal. A second but much shorter paper tells of the work of the American Marines on the battle-fields of France.

The March *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* contains a detailed narrative of the efforts of Asa Whitney to procure the building of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific in the years 1845-50, which should prove of particular interest to Wisconsin readers. Two other articles having direct application to this section are Martha Edwards' "Religious Forces in the United States, 1815-1830," and E. M. Coulter's "Commercial Intercourse with the Confederacy in the Mississippi Valley, 1861-65."

The April issue of the *Michigan History Magazine* contains several interesting articles. The longest is a biographical account of Dan H. Ball, Marquette's pioneer lawyer. The story of "The Council Pine: A Legend," is told by Charles E. Belknap. William L. Jenks writes of "Legislation by Governor and Judges" in the territorial period; while Professor Larzelere gives the history of Mt. Pleasant State Normal School.

The *Washington Historical Quarterly* for April brings news of the acquisition by the University of Washington of the Bagley Collection of Pacific Northwest History. Mr. Bagley, a native of Illinois, removed in boyhood to Oregon in 1852, and in 1860 to Seattle. A printer by trade, he early began collecting Pacific Northwest newspaper files; and these constitute perhaps the chief portion of his collection. So extensive are they that they cover the entire history of Washington Territory and State, and exceed in volume and importance the combined newspaper resources of all the public libraries of Washington. Books, pamphlets, and manuscripts make up the remainder of the collection. The prospect now assured of its permanent preservation in so appropriate a place as the University of Washington library should afford gratification to all who are interested in the historical records of the great Northwest.

The issue of the *Minnesota History Bulletin* for November, 1918 appeared in April, 1919. Its contents are principally given over to the reprinting from the St. Peter *Minnesota Free Press* of 1858 of a series of sketches of Dakota Indians written by Stephen R. Riggs, who was long a missionary among them.